CONSTITUTION OF CALIFORNIA.

ARTICLE I .- Declaration of Rights.

31. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people; and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

3. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate for ever; but a trial by jury may be waived by the parties in all civil cases, in the manner to

be prescribed by law.

4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall for ever be allowed in this state; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state.

5. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when,

in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension. Excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel-or unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained. 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences,

when the proof is evident or the presumption great,

8. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this state may keep with the consent of congress in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny under the regulation of the legislature), unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury; and in any trial in any court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in the counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in the same offence; nor shall be be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

9. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions on indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and

the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

10. The people shall have the right freely to assemble together to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the legislature for redress of grievances.

 All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.
The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by this state in time of peace; and in time of war no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

13. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner to be prescribed by law

14. Representation shall be apportioned according to population.

15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

16. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of con-

tracts, shall ever be passed.